

WEATHER
Overcast weather, with probable
showers to-day and to-morrow.
Moderate variable winds.
Full Report on Page 18

British Beat Back Fierce Counter Blow

Massed German Attacks
East of Messines Cut
to Pieces

Haig Reopens
Assault Near Lens

Canadian Troops Plunge
Forward on Front of
Two Miles

DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS

British repulse five-hour counter attack on new line east of Messines Ridge. Prisoners taken here increased to over 7,000, with 30 guns. Extend operations from La Basse to below River Scarpe, on Arras field. Canadians in raid penetrate enemy's line near Lens on two-mile front for half-mile depth. Ground gained on Greenland Hill. German counter offensive on Aisne front fails to develop. Paris reports minor attacks and heavy gun fire. Austrians repulsed in counter thrust against Vodic heights. Italians expect enemy offensive in the Trentino. Vienna reports livelier skirmishing on East front. Moor activity in Balkans.

London, June 9.—Five hours of massed counter attack against the new British line east of the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge last night failed to restore any of the lost positions to the Germans. The promptness of the return blow was equalled by the celerity with which the British heavy artillery had been raised to the crest of the conquered ridge, and the assaulting waves of the enemy were cut to pieces by shell fire.

General Plumer's troops even extended their gains a little northeast of Armentieres, while the recapture of Klein Zillebeke, on the northern flank of the advance, reveals that the British are well across the Ypres-Comines Canal. The number of prisoners taken in this area has been increased to over 7,000, and thirty cannon have been recovered, while many more, with machine guns and trench mortars, still lie buried in the debris of the great mine explosions.

Advance Near Lens

While the German reaction in Flanders was in progress General Haig extended his operations from La Basse southward to Lens and thence through the Arras battlefield to the small section of Hindenburg trench still held by the Germans west of Bullecourt. These operations developed as raids in force on a larger scale than anything previously attempted, and indicate a British purpose to make the battle general both north and south of Lille. There has been no activity between Arrmentieres and La Basse, the front immediately facing Lille, which discounts the probability of a frontal drive upon the city.

Last night's raid by the Canadians southwest of Lens was practically a battle in itself. The enemy's lines were penetrated for half a mile over a front of two miles on both sides of the Souchez River, the raiders working methodically through this strip of territory almost to the streets of Avion, before the hostile dugouts and gun emplacements, working all the damage possible, and then returning with several machine guns and seventy prisoners.

Attack Near Bullecourt

A raid south of La Basse netted forty-four prisoners and more machine guns. There were also successful thrusts southeast of Loos and around Bullecourt, while to-day the British improved their positions on Greenland Hill, southeast of Gavrelle, on the north bank of the Scarpe. All these briskly fought little actions and the continued air raids on the German trench supply stations suggest that the second phase of the new British offensive, inaugurated at Wytschaete, is about to open. In fact, the Berlin bulletin admits as much.

No mention of counter attacks on the Flanders front is made in the Berlin statements, which, while confessing the loss of the entire Wytschaete salient, point with pride to the fact that the British got no further. Indeed, semi-official German bulletins, received through Amsterdam, declare the first phase of the "expected" British offensive has "passed in our favor." It is the German contention that 300,000 men were employed in the Flanders attack and that the British casualties were heavy. The Germans say their present lines are strong and amply supported by reserves.

Germans in Perilous Position

As a matter of fact, the situation of General Sixt von Arnim's army in this sector is uncomfortable, if not serious. It is cramped into a small equilateral triangle, the base of which is occupied by the British on a commanding ridge, while the two sides are formed by the Ypres-Comines Canal and the River Lys, which intersect at Comines. Thus there is water at the back of the Germans in whichever direction they are attacked.

The development of the British strategy is strongly suggestive of a combined assault on Hill 70, between Loos and Lens, and the whole Wotan line, Hill 70, where the British were bloodily repulsed in 1915, is the hinge by which the Wotan support line is attached to the original German trench system running northward to the Belgian coast. It is the only important bit of high ground the Germans still hold in their present zone of defence before Lille.



Neutrals' Raid On Food Here Causes Alarm

Congress Criticised for Delay in Passing Government Control Bills

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, June 9.—Positive information that European neutrals are purchasing great quantities of foodstuffs in the country through agents in New York and Southern cities, to-day caused bitter criticism in Administration circles of the delay over the pending food control legislation.

During the day several Senators conferred with Food Commissioner Hoover regarding the situation. Later it was stated with the authority of the Food Control Administration that unless the pending legislation was expedited it would be impossible to take the necessary conservation measures planned by Mr. Hoover.

It was further charged that already the Department of Agriculture had been prevented from taking much needed steps to stimulate production, because of a conservative delay. There is an urgent need, it was said, for the immediate enactment of the embargo bill giving the President control of food exports. This, however, it was said, would be inadequate for handling the food situation unless the supplementary regulatory powers included in the legislation were also made law.

The Allied governments, it is known, are seriously concerned over the situation. Because of an informal agreement with Mr. Hoover, purchasing representatives of the Entente in this country have not yet taken steps to secure the large supplies urgently needed. A cooperative scheme of joint purchases by the Hoover Commission and Entente representatives has been drafted, but has awaited action authorized by Mr. Hoover to proceed.

If European neutrals continue to secure large quantities of the Southern food crop which is now being moved, the Allies, as well as the United States, it was pointed out, may be seriously embarrassed through postponement of purchases. Senators Houston, of Wisconsin; Shippard, of Texas, and Ransdell, of Louisiana, conferred with Mr. Hoover late to-day. It was stated afterward that a vigorous attempt to secure prompt action on the food control bill will be made early next week.

Kaiser Had Close Call In Attack on Ghent

London, June 9.—Emperor William was with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Prince Eitel Friedrich and other members of the German Emperor's staff inside the St. Peter's station at Ghent, Belgium, when it was bombarded by Entente Allied airmen the other day, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from a Dutch frontier correspondent. The Emperor's party was unhurt, but three army officers nearby were killed.

U. S. Secrets Leak to Berlin; Gag Put on All Naval Men

Daniels Forbids Unofficial Discussions of the Disposition of Forces—Secretary Sure Plans Were Revealed by Accident

Washington, June 9.—Convinced that valuable naval information is reaching the enemy, Secretary Daniels issued an order to-day, at the urgent request of Admiral Benson, chief of operations, forbidding all persons in the naval service to discuss, except officially, even among themselves or with the members of their families, "any question relating to the disposition, movements or proposed movements of naval or military forces."

The department acted only after officers of the intelligence division had reported that information, the nature of which was not disclosed, had leaked through to Germany.

Mr. Daniels said he had hesitated to issue the order for many days, not desiring to hamper unduly officers and others in the service, but that his military advisers had been very urgent. There was no thought, he said, that any person in the navy had revealed the plans of the department, except through inadvertence.

The order follows:
Navy Secrets Reach Enemy
The Navy Department has reason to believe that information of a character most valuable to the enemy and which might prove most disastrous to the navy has in some way reached the enemy.

In view of the strenuous efforts that have been made to prevent the dissemination of such information, the department believes that in practically every instance this has resulted from certain information being given in confidence to an enemy, or a friend, who, failing to appreciate the gravity of the offense, inadvertently transmitted it to those most anxious to obtain it.

Officers, enlisted personnel and civilian employees are therefore directed not to discuss any question relating to the disposition, movements or proposed movements of naval or military forces (including personnel) at any time, except officially, either among themselves or with any person outside the naval service. It should be clearly understood that families and relatives are to be considered as "outside the naval service."

All persons who attempt to obtain prohibited information from persons in the naval service should be regarded with suspicion and reported without delay to the proper authorities.

Duty to Report Violations
Those to whom a knowledge of a violation of this order comes shall consider it a serious official duty to report the matter immediately to the Navy Department for disciplinary action.

This order shall be read to the crews of all naval vessels and shall be posted in conspicuous places on board all ships of the navy. Chiefs of bureaus and commandants of navy yards and stations will see that it is brought to the attention of all persons, civil and military, under their orders.

The department has on previous occasions endeavored to impress upon every one in the naval service the urgent necessity for carefully guarding against the dissemination of any military information which could possibly be of advantage to an enemy. The situation at this time is entirely too grave to permit of a continuance of the present practice in this regard.

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To-Day's Interesting Features

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Peace Must Not Restore Status Before War, Wilson Tells Russia; Socialists' Council Rejects Truce

The President's Note to Russia

Washington, June 9.—President Wilson's recent communication to the Provisional Government of Russia outlining America's war aims was made public to-night. It follows:

IN VIEW of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia, and to discuss the best and most practical means of cooperation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again, in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war.

Those objects have been very much beclouded during the last few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race, to permit any misrepresentations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment.

The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using.

The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force.

The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond.

Government after government has by its influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone; and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being renewed or repaired.

Of course, the Imperial German government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in

the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again.

We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government and the undisturbed development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will; and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made.

But they must follow a principle and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical cooperation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power.

For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always professed to desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed, we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit.

If the forces of autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us; if we stand together victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford, then, to be generous, but we cannot afford, then or now, to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security.

Cabaret Shows Would Be Taxed By Senate Plan

10 Per Cent Levy, Whether Included in Food or Price of Ticket

Washington, June 9.—Uncle Sam, the old reprobate, is going to take an active interest in every cabaret show in the country hereafter, if the war tax approved by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday becomes a law. If the measure is passed he will receive one cent out of every ten which each person pays for admission. If there is no separate admission fee he gets his 10 per cent just the same, if the charge for the entertainment is included in the bill for food and drink.

Before adjourning until Monday the Senate committee also adopted a new reduced Federal tax on automobiles and abandoned a tax on confectionery. The members are still disagreeing on the questions of income, publishers and excess profits rates. The bill will probably not be completed until late next week.

The new automobile schedule imposes on owners of pleasure motors a minimum tax of \$5, with graduation upward based virtually at 1 per cent on the original selling price. A reduction allowance is made on used cars, ranging up to 50 per cent.

Would Raise \$3,000,000
The cabaret tax section, which the committee estimates would raise between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, reads: "A tax of one cent shall be collected for each ten cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to any public performance for entertainment or amusement."

The charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment service or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be computed under rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service or merchandise.

Taxation of candy was eliminated at the suggestion of Senator Williams, who pointed out that sugar and cocoa taxes already agreed upon would cover the principal ingredients of confectionery.

Committee differences on the income, excess profits and publishers' tax sections are said to be extreme. Senator Gore announced to-day that he will present a minority report, and other members are reserving the right to offer amendments in the Senate.

Disagree Over Publishers
On the question of taxing publishers there is a particularly wide disagreement.

Root Is Greeted With Cheers on Way Through Siberia

Special Envoy Tells Russians U. S. Heartily Endorses Their Democracy

Irkutsk, Siberia, June 8.—Elihu Root and the other members of the American commission to Russia, which he heads, arrived to-day en route for Petrograd.

The commission has been enthusiastically greeted at the larger stations along the trans-Siberian Railroad by citizens' committees and crowds, which cheered the Americans.

Mr. Root made several speeches to the welcoming crowds, extending a message of courage and hope to Russia and giving assurance that America universally sympathizes with the Russian democracy.

Major W. Redmond, Noted Nationalist, Is Killed in Action

Brother of Irish Leader Reported Dead of Wounds on French Front

London, June 9.—It was unofficially reported here to-day that Major William H. K. Redmond, member of Parliament for the East Division of Clare and a brother of John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, had died from wounds received in action in France on June 7.

The news that Major Redmond had been killed will cause genuine regret both in England and Ireland. He was one of the most brilliant men of the Nationalist party, and while an uncompromising advocate of Home Rule, was one of the most popular men in Parliament and the country. Among his friends, and even many of his most bitter political opponents, this popularity was enhanced when on the outbreak of the war, he wholeheartedly supported the cause of the Entente Allies and at the first opportunity sought and secured a commission in an Irish regiment, although well over the age limit. He had risen to the rank of major.

Major Redmond served with the Sixth Royal Irish Rifles. He sat in Parliament for Wexford, North Fermanagh and East Clare, successively, having represented the East Division of Clare since 1892. He was born in 1861 and was a barrister-at-law.

Note Coincides with Delegates' Statement Backing Allies

Declare Defeat
Would End Liberty

Say Russians Know
Teutons Plan Their
Overthrow

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, June 9.—President Wilson, in a note to the Provisional Russian Government made public to-day, puts the world upon notice that a restoration of the status quo ante as a basis for peace would be unacceptable to the United States. This is the first American expression of "peace aims." It is couched in very remarkable language, and will undoubtedly produce a profound impression upon world opinion.

America is for neither indemnities nor annexations, says Mr. Wilson, except such as will make a restoration of the status quo ante impossible, for the location status quo ante is now a German refuge and was the German source of all the horror that has fallen on the world.

Appeals to People
Aside from its great political significance, perhaps the most interesting fact about the President's note is that it is addressed to the Russian people, whose views on the great issue of keeping up the war or making a separate peace no one here knows and about which perhaps no one in Petrograd is any better informed. It has been the habit in Administration circles lately to say that in revolutions, as in elections, we hear from the towns first.

Petrograd has been heard from, not of it, against continuing a war to "redress ancient wrongs," whatever that means. This message is evidently directed to the great voiceless remainder of the country, which has been misinformed about this real attitude, as well as to the radicals in the capital, whose idealism threatens the continued partnership of the Allies.

"Issues Much Beclouded"
It is understood here that the United States has been represented in Russia as in sympathy with the programme of the Socialist leaders who declare for no territorial aggrandizement and no indemnities. Apparently, in contradiction of this and similar misrepresentations, President Wilson early in his letter takes occasion to say that the objects for which this country entered the war "have been very much beclouded during the last few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements."

The note, though far from being specific, aligns the United States with the Allies in regard to the general objects of the war. The principle upon which a settlement should be reached is laid down as follows:

"No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples."

As To Future Guarantees.
"That covers in a somewhat more idealistic way and in language such as the President loves to use substantially the aim of the Allies as set forth in their famous phrase 'restitution and reparation,' so often used by them in regard to terms of peace."

The third element in the familiar Allied programme guarantees for the future, President Wilson abandons for his own favorite idea an international guaranty of peace based upon a combination of free peoples.

The language used implies that this country stands with its allies in favor of a free Belgium, a restored Alsace Lorraine, a reconstituted Poland, probably the return of the Italian part of Austria to Italy, and other changes in Europe's map along racial or national lines.

Russian Council Rejects Armistice Offer of Germans

Petrograd, June 9.—"Russia knows that the overthrow of Russia and the end of her political liberty."

This is the answer of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, made in a statement to the army, to a German attempt to arrange a separate peace.

The council announced that the German commander in chief on the Eastern front had sent a wireless message inviting the Russian armies to effect a separate armistice and proposing that